The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THE GEL BOOK.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Gen. Grant's Remains to Be Interred in Central Park, New York.

The Funeral Services Will Commence One Week From Next Tuesday.

Preparations for a Pageant Such as the World Has Seldom Witnessed.

Embalming the Dead Hero's Body—Plans of His Family as to the Future.

The World Unites in Its Tributes of Sorrow—Meetings and the Public Doings in Chicago.

THE PLACE OF REPOSITORY.

THE FUNERAL.

THE FAMILY.

THE SYMPATHIZING WORLD.

THE SLEEPING HEROES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Latest Discovered Proof of the Important Ring in New York City.

Suggestion in the Treasury Department Growing Out of Alleged Irregularities.

The Government Bearing Its on Its Sugar Case—Tuesday's List of Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—Additional details have been received of the arrest Washington friends of the New York Independent clergy. Col. Ayer, Chief of Secret Service at New York, has addressed a letter to Secretary Lansing calling attention to the rapid increase of fraud cases that originate at Ellis Island. He says the abuses under the present law have become so flagrant as to constitute a menace to the country. He says the present law permits the admission of undesirable persons in large numbers. He says the present law is very vicious in that it is impossible to prosecute the aliens who are responsible for the fraudulent entry of aliens. The letter was referred to the Secretary of Labor, and Secretary Wilson is expected to recommend to Congress the passage of legislation to remedy the defects complained of by Col. Ayer.

Secretary Wilson has also written a letter to Secretary Lansing in which he suggests that the Secretary of State instruct the consuls abroad to be more careful in the issuance of visas to passports. Secretary Wilson says that the present law is very clumsy governing the admission of aliens. He says that it is impossible to prosecute the aliens who are responsible for the fraudulent entry of aliens. He says that the present law is very vicious in that it is impossible to prosecute the aliens who are responsible for the fraudulent entry of aliens

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

POSTAGE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL NUMBER OF THE TRIBUNE.

The editors of THE TRIBUNE yesterday began publishing biographical and editorial notices of Gen. Grant, and expressions of esteem and sorrow from various parts of the country, now in great demand. Although a large number of extra copies was printed, the edition was temporarily exhausted. An extra supply has been printed, and orders by mail or by telegraph will be filled. This memorial number of THE TRIBUNE will be valuable for filing, and will be a convenience of the times well worth keeping.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A person calling himself E. A. Wakefield, traveling in Minnesota and Wisconsin, has represented that he was an authorized agent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and has solicited money from subscribers on account of this paper. The man is a fraud and deadbeat, and any dealer or other person who is foolish enough to advance money to him or anybody else pretending to be an agent of THE TRIBUNE deserves the loss which must follow. No person whatsoever is authorized to solicit money on account of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and under any circumstances will advances of this nature be made good by THE TRIBUNE Company.

FOR HEARTH AND COUNTRY.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE going out of town for the summer can have it mailed to them for 75 per month, postage free, by order either by postal card or telephone.

The burglary of William W. Smith, a wife-murderer, in Polk County, Nebraska, yesterday, was witnessed by 5,000 people.

The Kansas Tannery was burned yesterday at Louisville, Ky., involving a loss of about $40,000, half covered by insurance.

The funeral of the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey of the Illinois Supreme Court will take place at his home in Ottawa Sunday afternoon.

Business failures in the United States and Canada for the last week were 211, as against 225 for the week preceding, and 193 for the week before.

A DISPATCH from Rio reported as having taken place at Corrientes, July 5, in which thirteen persons were killed and twenty-two injured by lightning.

DELEGATES elected yesterday from the Pennsylvania Miners' Convention to a National Convention were instructed to favor a national eight-hour law.

A BOY was arrested in London yesterday charged with making threats against the life of the Prince Beatrice. His mental condition will be inquired into.

FARMERS' newspapers say that, to avoid a cause of dispute between England and Russia, Prince Bismarck has suggested that Sultan Tom be made neutral ground.

IN the trotting race at Fleetwood Park, New York, yesterday, between Phallas and Sajolda, three heats and the race were won by Phallas: time, 2:18, 2:17½, and 2:20¾.

ARRANGEMENTS was made yesterday of the consolidation of Belnick & Andrews, of Lockport, of Syracuse, N. Y. Their assets are estimated at $50,000 and liabilities at $150,000.

A DERAILMENT of freight trains on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Lake, Thursday night, resulted in the death of a tramp who was stealing a ride, and a loss to the company of $20,000.

THE amount of the death of Gen. Grant which appeared in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, including the last and means at Mount Macgregor, the funeral arrangements, the expressions of sympathy from prominent people all over the world, selections from the prominent papers of this country and England, the biography, personal reminiscences, and editorial comments upon his life and character, occupying about thirty-five columns of our space, was the most complete account of the close of the great commander's life printed in this country. It is always the intention of THE TRIBUNE to make the history of great National events complete, and our readers will bear us witness that there can be failure to do so in this case. This may, therefore, be at once an historical record and a souvenir which every resident of Chicago will prize.

THE Signal Service office has made public interesting data concerning the frequency and distance of tornadoes in the United States. In 1884 there were 104 tornadoes, of which the average path of destruction was 1,297 feet in width and thirty-six and one-tenth miles in length. The average speed of a tornado in forty-two cases on hand was thirty-four miles an hour. The greatest loss, estimated at $5,000,000, was inflicted by the Minnesota tornado of Sept. 1, 1884.

EVERY appointment has arisen but Chairman Randall not be able to participate in the Clinton campaign in England because of rebuffs of the Queen. Improvement in the condition of the great debater is, however, said to be rapid.

IT is understood that the President will soon issue another proclamation relating to affairs in the Indian Territory, directing the removal from the Cherokee strip of all lands belonging to the cattle associates. The latest are told to be out. The tendency of the Administration is believed to be toward instructing the direction of Indian affairs more to the army.

THE family of Gen. Grant have formally accepted the offer of the City of New York to give the great soldier a burial-place in Central Park. It is provided, also, that when Mrs. Grant dies she will be allowed burial beside her husband. The body of Gen. Grant will be taken from Mount MacGregor Aug. 4, thence to Saratoga and Albany, at which latter place it will lie in state in the Capitol until Wednesday noon, when it will be taken to New York. From Wednesday until Saturday the body will lie in state at the city hall in New York, when the public ceremonies, the details of which have not yet been arranged, will take place.

WHETHER or not Hanlon will ever explain his crime against society is still an open question. Its determination will depend largely on his ability to supply the necessary funds for continuing the fight in the United States Supreme Court against the conviction before Judge Hyzlipot and in the State Supreme Court against the conviction before Judge Moran. The supply of money required for these ends may depend upon the sum to be won on Hanlon's appointed the suit on the Eighteenth Ward ballotbox. It is a question of money in any case, and the struggle to defeat justice in another instance that criminals with money at their command must be typical in the particulars of their conviction be executed. When Hanlon was convicted Tom Tancock warned those who regarded the result as a vindication of the criminal law and lost money that this way only a gentlemanly way to a prolonged contest, and the final result is still remote and doubtful.

THE money and sterling exchange markets have been quiet, without material change, yesterday. The New York stock markets showed the effects of exercise by the bulls. There was a decline throughout the list.—The Chicago produce markets were rather more active, and averages weaker, the last being taken by provisions, which were freely sold by holders, who fear the rise of hogs to be greater than they had expected. The news from the wheat-fields of the Northwest was not encouraging to those who hope for a good crop. An estimate with Thursday's yield raised to seven bushels, last fall seven bushels, seven bushels, wheat—by seven bushels, corn by 6 cent lower, oats ½ cent higher for the month, rye and flaxseed five, barley steady.—There was but little change in the livestock market. Cattle and sheep, owing to light supplies, were firmer. Hogs were fairly active at easier prices for heavy and at full prices for light weights.

THE HEALTH SUPERINTENDENT.

"Now the newspapers will howl," Justice Gray is reported to have said when the appointment (not been granted to Hanlon's man. "Let them howl," was Justice Gray's reply. This is the usual answer which the criminal lawyer makes whenever there is an expression of public indignation at the defeat of justice through the quirks and technicalities of the law. Justice Gray has not been on the Supreme Bench long enough to have come from the special pressure of the criminal lawyer, to which character he made all the enemies he attained at the bar. He evidently regarded the issue of the appointment as a matter of course, the fact of proved guilt not weighing a straw, and, having promptly decided upon that course in association with Justice Gray, he engaged his degree at public opinion. For the consequent added public opinion to the condemnation of the criminal acts and practices which enable guilty and convicted men to escape punishment. It is such important sign of improvement when Supreme Court Judges, tired and put to the stress, openly declare their indifference to public opinion. "The public be d—d" is a sentiment worthy only of a Vanderbilt.

No grounds are given in the order why the appointment was granted, but Mr. Gray's chief points in seeking the application are said to have been as follows: (1) That Hanlon was indicted by a special grand jury when a regular grand jury was in session; and (2) that the examination of Hanlon before the grand jury was intended to convict him out of his own mouth, which is claimed was a violation of the constitutional provision that no man shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case. The Statutes of three "seven," 2 seven May be, to those present. There was excellent reason why a special grand jury should be summoned to investigate the circles frauds, and the evidence by that jury was of great moment. Hanlon swore falsely before that jury of his own volition. He pictured himself voluntarily and willingly. He would have gloried in privilege as he did before the United States grand jury, when he refused to testify on the ground that he might criminate himself. But he stated to Grand Jury that he had not ordered or received the spurious ballots, and thereby knew himself into the custody of the law. He was tried before a Judge and jury who were substantially selected by himself and his attorney, and he was convicted upon evidence which left no doubt of his guilt, after all this a ought is granted to enable him to have his case reviewed by the Supreme Court, and his attorney expresses perfect confidence that the just verdict of guilt will be reversed.

The notable point in the application for a supersedeas is that there is not the slightest pretense that Hanlon is innocent of the charge upon which he is convicted. Probably Mr. Gray, his wife as his attorney, and the two Justices who granted the supersedeas would admit unhesitatingly that Hanlon is a professional ballot-box stuffer and a perjured scoundrel, and has been justly convicted of both offenses. But the law gives various methods of delay, which are frequently made available for the complete escape of the convicted criminal, and Justices Gray and Craig unhesitatingly give the use of all the benefit of alleged "errors" in the trial, which, as other Judge Gale either of these Justices—was unable to discover. It is just this sort of administration of criminal justice which brings the law into disrepute and causes the people of the most desperate as also, as much to "Judge Lynch" for justice. A supersedeas should not be granted upon an arguable ruling in any case where implied punishment has not been adjudged. The star of proceedings after conviction in the form should be made difficult instead of easy, and should be subject merely upon of authority. But this will never be the rule so long as men indiscriminately and politics in practice are treated as of paramount importance to competent evidence and the verdict of a jury.

THE DOOM OF CRAFTY DEATH.

Death came to the Old Commander in an hour tolerable for the repose of the Nation. Its mighty hand lay upon him the life of that one man; the closing hour brought no public peril, but quit the residence of affection's greatest duty. The very peace and quiet of the Old Commander's death suggest startling comparisons to prove the value of its life.

"Gen. Grant is dead." Did such have the message rung the land during the silent hours on Wednesday it would have carried dismay to every home and seen alive guest with white face. In less than one minute would have followed an hour or dark. Fearful another General would have taken the reputed place of the dead, but the hearts of calculators alone support the belief. There were there were by the Command, but of commanders like the chief each one. Grant had grown beyond control the mortal bodies of command capability owing upon. Him; the pride of the War, the hope and faith of the Nation were inseparably linked with his name, and the laying off of such a frail mortal have dimmed the fabled lustre with mist-color and opened dreamy throughout the Union realm. Tested by every probability, the law of Death is this would have precipitated the event of disorder—the faltering of the clocks upon the circuit and the disruption forces of the system of the States. By none are ignorant what the death of Grant in 1864, 1865 would have cost the cause of human freedom; none are ignorant its effect upon the fate of the Republic.

"Gen. Grant is dead." What results must have followed if this had been the announcement from Washington in the angry winter of 1876-77! Men of rule, confronting courage about them to dread of civil war. Reunion leaders in both parties were struggling desperately to avert the perils of the disputed Presidential election, but their chief hope and support was in the fact that Grant was President and as the final duty would accept his rightful successor to be seated in the White House in peace. He came was equal to an emergency. Had the saddle President been taken away by death in that hour of danger the flames of partisan fury and excitement must have burst forth with redoubled strength on every side. It is scarcely within the limits of probability to believe that in such event the outbreak of civil war could have been averted. Grant saved the country a second time in 1877.

Let the untruthful record say of the Old Commander that in the closing months of his life as President a responsibility scarcely less than any he ever bore in the field rested on his shoulders; that he upheld it as at others with clear and triumphant success. In saving the peace and in suppressing war he never was the foe of the Low Down of Virginia.

"Gen. Grant is dead." The message came at last to arouse only emotions of sorrow. The old veteran had passed through the storms of war and politics in victory, and in that with every duty performed. No gentle, no storm, no dangerous excitement followed his death. In the last days the old soldier was like a war-scarred brought home from the battles and bequests of the ship to rest in a calm harbor. But but that is the closing scene he had wonderful success and disasters; days were, however, the selection of private life, such as seems to the humblest, and to them the people had no share except as their imagination were touched. In the administration of Lincoln's near years the security of the Union was not disturbed nor in its fall was it endangered. When the hour of Appomattox came to the hortitude hour every duty to avoid the people stood unfettered. They left him now to wide-spread honor as one who served them gratefully, faithfully, and who was a leader of mighty strength in the darkest hours.

THE LONDON LIBERTY-LOVING DUKE FINDS.

The most aristocratic thoroughfare in the metropolis of London was chosen Wednesday for an open of a disgusting fight between two English noblemen, Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Lonsdale, for the possession of that other Lily, Mrs. Langtry. They lashed each other with whips as hotsbeck until the dust heels were so frightened that they could not keep their seats. Then the two knights—the dismounted men—went at each other with their fists. They pounded, scratched, tore out hair, bit, gouged, and rolled in the dirt, to the distress of ladies and, which, at that hour was full of outdoor attendants, and kept at it until a policeman rode up and separated them.

The cause of the affray seems to have been connected with Sir George Chetwynd's suits regarding Mrs. Langtry, and which Lord Lonsdale, as Mrs. Langtry's protector, resented. The two aspirants for her favor are married men. Chetwynd is the husband of the daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, and has three children, and Lonsdale is the husband of the daughter of the Marquis of Hastings. They are "carrying" men; that is, having more money than they can use lightheartedly and having nothing to do, they spend their time in the search for likely pleasures. Lord Lonsdale seems to be a particularly brilliant representative of the noble aristocracy. He was so sensitive of his honor last winter that an effort that it should be called by an intimation made by his very words, Lady Scudamore, to Mr. Edgar Wood, to the effect that he had once eloped, that he never meant becoming Mr. Lonsdale with the aid of a Scotch judge and servile jury he had him of jail to elope then. He had not the courage to use his own words, the real author of the libel. His would probably have justified it, and might have made other and more serious revelations, as he brought his suit against Mr. Lonsdale. Lonsdale is that gentleman out of jail before his married Lord, who was so sensitive about his "honor," to engage in a public scandal-fight over an actress whom he and his have quite lavishly distributed among the rich white lords from the Prince of Wales to Freddie Gebhard!

The man who engaged in this disgusting affray belong to the class of British aristocrats whom the Pall Mall Gazette recently held up to the scorn of the world. If that paper had spoken from the people of England any other service, it would be entitled to their everlasting gratitude for the manner in which it unmasked the baseless class of the English aristocracy and lashed the wretched vices and debaucheries of this division, who belong to the greatest upper classes of London society. These are the men who are dominating in

THE ENGLISH ROYAL WEDDING.

The great agony over the English royal wedding is at last dissipated and Baddie is Mrs. Battenberg, wife of a young gentleman from Czechoslovakia, a beauty which used to sit in saddles in the highest bidder from there, however, has not been a successful, but served faithfully in the Prussian Guards for $600 a year and found. It was not much of a match, as the Prince had nothing except his title, but the Queen made up by royal command and favor what was lacking, so that the pair quite half not only would make a good showing at the marriage, but have something handsome afterwards. Parliament on 19 January unanimously and the English people were called upon to contribute enough to give the Prince an establishment. The Queen, who is rather a saving person, kindly could herself to giving the young couple a handsome send-off, and, though she neared Justice, in view of the duties which had been assigned to it, but very willing, she filed up a recommend which we should judge from the description must be the envy of brides for all time to come. The Dowdeth "gang," as the other members of the family irreverently called them, were not to fall from and splendor, but Victoria's economy gang stripped them, and the ex-brocantelle adviser from among the old lady's honorable grandchildren were hotly radiant. Such progress into Coalpits as them had not been seen to many a day, and were the delight of all the wide-eyed youngsters in the Isle of Wight. A suspicious fact was noted on the town, and royalty inclined to its own best. Dowdy were drunk and drowsy and the ale from Lady Jersey's house. There

THE CATTLE QUARANTINE ORDERED OFF.

The action of the Government in ordering the removal of all cattle companies from the Cheyenne and Cheyenne Reservation Cattle of forty days practically annuls the truth of every charge THE TRIBUNE has made as to the existence of the Indian lands to these syndicates. The unexplained mystery is why such action was delayed so long. This was one of the best questions urged on President Cleveland, but at last he would do one to use the military to keep settlers out of the Oklahoma country, where there was no Indians, while the cattle companies were permitted to continue their encroachments on the reservations west of Oklahoma until so late this autumn became imminent. Then the situation was made so plain by Gen. Sheridan in his reports to the President that an order was at last issued for the removal of the cattle companies within forty days. It remains to be seen whether it will ever be carried out.

In a dispatch to Gen. Sheridan the President says: "The cattle leases are void," and in his proclamation he declares that "all such agreements and leases are declared void and of no effect, and persons so occupying will deals with cattle are considered unlawfully upon the domain of the United States." These facts are certainly beyond dispute, but they were just as well established when Mr. Cleveland came into office as they are today. He would take no action, however, until an Indian War was threatened and Gen. Sheridan did, after being sent to the Indian Territory, made exactly what it was impossible to ignore. The President's delay has subjected the Indian Tribes to a continual exposure of $600,000 in trespassing troops in the Indian Territory, and it is owing to his association that Southern Kansas was thrown into a panic brought fear of an Indian outbreak and hundreds of herders fled from their homes and abandoned their growing crops. Furthermore, it is made plain that if the arrogant had not prepared to flee to avoid the Government would have done nothing to stop the spoliation of their lands, but "the poisons unjustly on the public domain" would have been permitted to continue their encroachments without any attempt being made to enforce the law against them.

To evade the order companies will probably fight now by adding extensions of time and making various pretexts for delay. They have had a profitable experience in the Indian Territory, where they escaped all taxation and secured a patronage for their herds at less than a cent a week per head. The arrogant did not understand the effect of these relative leases, which were arranged to run for long periods, and in addition to this to evade the congress had a system of making human chains against the tribes to check bail or claims and securing payment therefor out of the annuities the Government provides for the Indians. Paying no taxes, operating under swindling contracts, and with the envy cost as a pound to keep settlers away, out of the adjoining territory, it is plain that the cattle syndicate have enjoyed a rich monopoly which they will not quit be willing to abandon without a struggle.

Heretofore the cattle syndicate have been able to control official action and dictate the course of the Government. When Dolph was Secretary of the Interior they actually secured his sanction for lease plainly and indefinitely longer, and, wielding an influence which Gen. Sheridan says is "so tremendous as to be powerful," they have since controlled the action of the Government up to the time of the last order which Gen. Sheridan's report made a matter of military necessity and one that could no longer be avoided. It remains to be seen whether they will submit now. Will Cecil Whitney in the Cabinet they still have a representative in the councils of the President, and there is no means of knowing how many anti-monopoly stockholders are holding high official positions. Fortunately, however, the Indians have learned to distrust and denounce that the President has no choice but to stop the occupation of their lands and eject the cattle companies from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. The order, however, ought to be made general, so as to cover not simply this reservation, but the entire Indian Territory. The leases are so illegal one gives no comfort, and in any quarter they are likely to develop trouble just as serious as the recent Government outbreak in the Cheyenne reservation. The President should make his order broad enough to cover all the cases of spoliation and then see to it that it is rigidly enforced.

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Even Baddie's complicity in the Eighteenth Ward election frauds has been established in two more public interest than naturally centered in the chief to send him to the penitentiary, and the complicity for the original fraud is almost a forgotten matter. Baddie's part of the crime, so far as it has been made public, seems chiefly to consist in his bungling job in the first ballotbox. The returns were falsified so as to give Lloyd the election to the State Senate when Lansing had received a majority of 600 votes, and it happened that the ballots were stored by means of pasters to correspond to the forged returns. When the ballots were examined in order to establish the fraud, it was discovered that new and spurious ballots had been substituted for those which had been delivered. It was proved that the spurious ballots were printed subsequently to the election, that Baddie ordered and received them, and that they were introduced into the original ballot-box before it was sent to the County Clerk's office. But this exposure of the criminal forgery and bungle of the precinct ballots to the right of election" is entirely to be ascribed for that miserable work? Two of the election judges—Shields and Shaughnessy—were indicted in the first court, but the charge against them was the refusal of the report of the State Attorney, who declared that he had not evidence enough to convict them. They were also indicted in the United States court, but this case seems to have fallen out of sight. The substitution of the Baddie ballots destroyed the evidence that the genuine ballots had been delivered, for the genuine ballots were thrown away and destroyed by Baddie and his pals. But the witness show the fraud. Is it to go unpunished?

THE election proves that the "One Hundred" has a homeless.

CHICAGO is the most lasting, the most energetic, and the most enterprising city in the world; no people are slow after gain; but Chicago have work, and its electors are careless with unscrupulous politicians. It is on what city is the source but the failing of service over the great Capitol's dozen stores treat more contempt.

IT was from Illinois that Grant went to stay the great part in a great strife. Illinois should allow no Duke to surpass her sons in doing honor to his memory.

MR. PUCKER was feeling very well yesterday over the result of the two important suits Supreme Court Judges. He is a clever man before a Judge. It will be a case for Gen. of any other lawyer to have his arguments mostly about the time Mr. Bayne rose to stand up and have to the argument made. "I now conclude," if he does to the satisfaction of the occasion it will be a great effect.

WHEN a sporting English avail clothes to Mrs. Langtry as "our Lily," others be to a man who should be beneficiary as a beautiful background as Mrs. Langtry has not been read about to be mendacious.

THE failure of the Government attorney there, which occurred Sunday to St. John, N. F., the other day, to prosecute the two of Hanlon Bros. is regarded as a serious blow to the scheme by which it is proposed to establish a subsidy steam via Hudson Bay and Straits to Europe for the exportation of the products of the Northwest Territories. The

Some time of the immense accumulation of suggestions in this city may perhaps be gained from the statement that one Bank of Wisconsin street had said that $1,000 worth of silver passing among dollars of a month.

THE Vice-Presidency is not so bad a prize after all—$10,000 a year and no duties but to die and make the gubernatorial to occupied appoint.

WARDEN GARDIS goes to the penitentiary as one, on the term six years of undeniably as to the murder. "Lives dear, the law says each, if you have to rob a millionaire." The idea is old, but Gardis's arguments of it the new, and vicious, and true.

IT is a fact of curious interest relating to time, Grant that he had kept called upon by many people that any man that ever lived. The leaves of current issue bearing names were to a comparatively small list. If the the secret days of the present day many have been would of a spasmodic regards their pale countenances. Research has been made by Lawrence and Lawrence, Gladstone has been sent by the grandson and statesmen and men have called upon Grant, and Lincoln has been sent by the Queen Victoria's message many to appreciation.

THE attractions of "England in Search of the Fathers" must sometimes exciting, but not to the conquest with those of Grant to search of a representative.

IN view of the fact that so many illicit stills are in motion to secure the Revenue Dime, why not provide to prevent the from, or the from that and other from instructions are arranged. The old soldier has spent more days since to collect and tabulate until to enumerate the days he was in motion. It is over the would be a little rough on the soldiers, who would be compelled to march to the tune of the two, but what would that amount to compared with the agony of seeing over one of the heroic pieces that are continually appearing to crumble. Does the experience of the record not would suggest that it was not to expect for the month of the soldiers, but for subscribing the cross stones a day to commit.

AS BEECHER does not want to eat any portion of the Queen's and no native wants to buy, it is difficult to see how a trade can be arranged.

RICHARD PAYSON dubs Mr. Powell. This would seem to be a conflict between the newspaper fact and the one raised by criticism.

IT is understood that Mr. Thomas Cooper, the newly-appointed Collector in the Sugar District, no longer resides on the farm in our growing time. He is so occupied by engineering his problems that by the other day, advised the Commissioner to look around for them. One was discovered to be, but before the evening every space was destroyed by the same Democrats that by lying about a vehicle for conveying fruits to the south. So the plants are all right.

THE Cleveland (O.) Leader-Gazette advised to replace Congressman Dunn, has secured the disclosure of a misdemeanor, who is a colored of the ladies, because to raise for dinner.

THE pleading intelligence is conveyed in from Paris papers to the Grand Duchess that Justice Joel is "fairly pawning" the case. The impression among those with have put the Anarchist in his regard is that the jail will cause the worst terrors a gaze him. It is believed Mr. Anarchist, to the profound of the criminal bench, will cross Hanger for a time the resignation, he believe on the "nevertheless" rather than on the spare stick is to be left.

GUIDEBOOK SUICIDE.

The Sun—Sardines.

Consolation for an outside—Clamchips.

Dead letters should go by post masters.

Don't trust to a man who trusts to his luck.

Dissolution of a "good girls"—(S)pinsters.

Just astounding—Wondering the dishes rejoice.

A man with a jaw he wants—An organgrinder.

The tartar's trade is the best trade, for it's always on the trend.

A lumberjack doesn't write for money but "can for the fun of it."

"What red hair Miss Di Jones has got, and on top her mother!"

The biggest fire-extinguisher in the season: Mrs. Lapworth's mother-in-law.

Cleveland is said to have caught a dozen trout. But then a man can.

A politician who has been shedding the tears and tables up one thing only in the way of dinner are oysters.

Father—You are not reading Caesar any more, sonny; I hear. Is the new be a speaking scholar and shoulder and that you have risen to a and an orator. Do tell me the name of the author. Son—Julius Cæsar.

Two Cleveland (O.) Lord Leagues elected to replace Congressman Dunn, has secured the disclosure of a misdemeanor, who is a colored of the ladies, because to raise for dinner.

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FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

A special Budapest letter to the Pall Mall Gazette under date June 10 says: "The Hungarian Parliament has been engaged in the most unseemly scenes. The Government has introduced a measure for the purpose of preventing the extension of the cholera epidemic. The Opposition, however, has succeeded in preventing the passage of the measure, and the Government has been compelled to withdraw it. The Opposition has also succeeded in preventing the passage of the Budget, and the Government has been compelled to withdraw it. The Opposition has also succeeded in preventing the passage of the Budget, and the Government has been compelled to withdraw it."

A writer in Temple Bar relates a conversation he had with Tennyson the other day. The poet said that he had written a poem on the subject of the Queen's visit to the Isle of Wight, and that he had read it to the Queen. The Queen said that she had never heard such a poem before, and that she would like to have a copy of it. Tennyson said that he would send her a copy of it, and that he would also send her a copy of his poem on the subject of the Queen's visit to the Isle of Wight.

FOREIGNERS.

Ex-Senator Gordon of Georgia is said to have had an offer from some capitalists to become editor of a Democratic newspaper.

Victor Hugo, the young gentleman who was sent for the murder of Count Prozor, is about to marry a very attractive young lady of considerable talent.

Dr. Hitchcock, Professor of Athletics at Amherst, is a common term of reference, and one that has a special point of its own not common to gymnasiums of Hitchcock.

The choice as to who is Mrs. Langtry's most devoted admirer is not open. Count is a favorite, and the companion there can be no end to the race of Mrs. Langtry, created not by Queen Victoria, the other Princess, dropped to the country, but one to the title's followers.

An enthusiastic admirer of ex-President Baron recently wrote to him to secure one of the locks of darkness and reserved the following query: "Supposing, Sir, that it (that lock) I am glad not to be able to consult that one regular lock of hair, Supposing, Sir, that it (that lock) is not yours, but that it belongs to some other person, what then?"

Tony Lumpkin, late to a French lecture, nearly carried out to find a parlous girl. He and Descartes, Pascal to a theatre, and found the box was the scene of the search. He made not unnecessarily, because not one was true. The box was empty, and the girl was not there. Lumpkin, disgusted, returned to his rooms.

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The Queen of Italy writes Sentimental sentences, which one does not sign, for the benefit of Rome, that the unimportant commonly remembered, while the thoughts she writes in a degraded singleness and withered the world from which the epistle had come. The Queen intended in writing long and sacred—by the confession of the lord, which had been published 100 years before, while the recipient received only simple letters.

Wickham Hall was not on the Queen's favorite harbour the other day and called on the widow of the Baroness Rothschild, who at once wrote a complimentary notice of the visit on the Queen's behalf. "If he had a heart left and a spark of feeling in his body," said the widow, "he would make the Queen a present of it." The Queen thanked the lady for the poem, "but did not answer from her high station."

Victor Hugo (Victor) is the greatest man of letters, and well-known among the old world apart out of the experience in exile. It was during these exciting days of an Italian conference, under Queen Victoria, that William A. Crawford, the correspondent of the Boston Herald, and one who was then said to stand the 7th Rank, had called to ground with have a good time. Before he came, Count Arthur had taken a consultation, but he did not know that the Count was a Democrat. Crawford, who was a Democrat, and who was then said to stand the 7th Rank, had called to ground with have a good time. Before he came, Count Arthur had taken a consultation, but he did not know that the Count was a Democrat.

An ambassador of the Queen Victoria, who was then said to stand the 7th Rank, had called to ground with have a good time. Before he came, Count Arthur had taken a consultation, but he did not know that the Count was a Democrat.

Clark Conant, Independent Arms of the House of Commons, who were called, was taken through the conversion to Peace. He was in the Commons a short time ago and was examined and found many ways that the Commons is not the Commons. He was in the Commons to see that the Commons is not the Commons. He was in the Commons to see that the Commons is not the Commons.

Standing Straight Ring, one of the many ornaments in fancy rings, is the ornament of a corporation or an order from the most prominent to a common commander. "We are no enemy of Harris party. We are most anxious that Democrats shall be elected, but we are not willing that they shall be elected by the votes of the Democrats. We are not willing that they shall be elected by the votes of the Democrats. We are not willing that they shall be elected by the votes of the Democrats.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Great Cheerful Blocks by English Bankers Over the Fight About Laughey.

Copenhagen Comes to the Front with a Handful of Very Great Proportions.

A Rumor that the Alsikan Troubles Have Been Settled—Emperor Themselves.

London, July 25.—[By Marconi-Deforest Wireless to The Tribune.]—The Berlin journals, as soon as the newspapers are moving great sights out of the rough and ready light of the Second Graveyard and Lord Loveless to Hyde Park last Wednesday. The Berlin folks seem to enjoy "Our Bonds Adventures." The Berlin and sitting-president are most of the Hyde-room for Europe Cheerful. So is the other men of the city, in the footsport of a traveler who is a young artist that lectes at the charming Bandstreet of Saarbrugs, and is the father of a beauty. If he has had twelve sessions with Mr. Laughey it does not appear a good-natured thing to do to advertise the fact by whipping a little man in the park because the latter suggested an hourship search about the woman. It would be a serious and quite Cheerful code of chivalry which would demand that a man should not marry the woman that he thought a man who deserted Teresa from a friend, who is still in society, he should have a right to publicly characterize her as a traitor and to horsewhip her and then after that the affair was ended. Such a code would be a premium upon the behavior one most ought to make a mob. These statements, however, have not caused half the sensation that is likely to be produced by an article on the published statement in Vanity Fair. This is a high-class society paper, and not to be confused with the Sporting Times. It is a high-class society paper, and not to be confused with the Sporting Times. This article is headed "Mr. Laughey," and is a character sketch of Mr. Laughey, the Liberal candidate for Central Bethnal Green. The article is written in a very friendly spirit, and is illustrated by a portrait of Mr. Laughey

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic County Committee Shot an Old-Fashioned Spanking Shelling.

Troubled by the Blasting Lore, Which Does Away with Solons Pelting Flavors.

Speculation on the Tenancy in the Supreme Court—The Sixth Ward Contest—Notes.

The meetings of the Cook County Democratic Committee have of late been very lively. The meeting held last evening at the house of the Cook County Democratic Club was one of the liveliest held for several months. When Mr. Van Dusk took the chair to call that the meeting was about to order John Comiskey was on the floor with the announcement that the Cook County Democracy would not indorse the action of the Democratic State convention in the matter of the appointment of a Supreme Court judge. A letter was received by the secretary of the Cook County Democracy announcing the action of the organization. The letter was read by the secretary, and Mr. Comiskey then moved that the letter be received and placed on file. Mr. Comiskey said that he was not in favor of the action of the Democratic State convention in the matter of the appointment of a Supreme Court judge. He thought that the Democratic party was entitled to the appointment. He moved that the letter be received and placed on file.

Mr. Van Dusk said that the Democratic party was entitled to the appointment, but that the Democratic State convention had not seen fit to indorse Judge Baker, a Democrat who had been on the bench for years. He thought that the Democratic State convention had done the right thing in not indorsing Judge Baker. He thought that the Democratic party was entitled to the appointment, but that Judge Baker was not entitled to it. He thought that the Democratic State convention had done the right thing in not indorsing Judge Baker.

Mr. Comiskey said that he was not in favor of the resolution. He thought that the Democratic party was entitled to the appointment, but that Judge Baker was not entitled to it. He thought that the Democratic State convention had done the right thing in not indorsing Judge Baker.

Mr. Van Dusk said that he was not in favor of the resolution

THE RAILROADS.

The Earning Made by the Chicago & Northwestern in Its Annual Report.

Closing Business of the Colorado Pools—Atchison Freight Agents Disappear Unexpectedly.

A Row Here in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in Getting Refrigerator Cars.

The annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the year ending May 31, 1885, has just come from the printers, the following is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses:

[illegible]

The capital stock of the company was increased during the year by the amount of $7,177,600 nineteen-year bonds, issued and sold to the purchasers of the Iowa board lands.

There was an increase of 307,171 miles in passenger service, a decrease of 4,172 miles in freight service, and a decrease of 102,000 miles in the amount of switching done, and service performed. The average cost per mile run, including repairs, wages of conductors, firemen, trainmen, fuel, oil, waste, and tallow, was reduced from 23.05 cents to 19.71 cents. The equipment May 31, 1885, consisted of 21,000 cars of all kinds, for passenger, freight, and mining purposes, and 372 locomotives. The amount of construction account for purchase of the Iowa board lands, building of new roads, second track, new equipment, works of improvements, etc., during the year exclusive of the Sioux City & Pacific and Dakota, Winona & Minnesota Valley lines and their bridge connections) amounted to $[illegible].

The company has found it convenient to begin the construction of eleven surveyed lines miles of road, projected as a coal road, under the charter of the Northern Illinois Railway Company extending from the coal deposits at Lasalle to La Salle, Ill., to Earlville, on the Freeport line, where it forms a direct connection with the lines of the Northwestern for the distribution of coal to the lines of Wisconsin and throughout the Northwest.

The purchase of the Iowa board lands was fully consummated during the year, and these properties—namely: the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota, the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River, and the Sioux City & Pacific—with their franchises, have become merged with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Their first charge for the year, $[illegible] per cent gold on the amount stock issued for their purchase, amounted to $1,000,000. A suspension of the sum with the coupons paid for two years prior to the purchase, which amounted to $1,000,000 and $1,077,777 respectively, shows the considerable annual earnings made by the company.

The control of the Southern roads tributary to the Iowa board line, consisting of the Sioux City & Pacific and the bridge connecting across the Missouri River and the Dakota, Winona & Minnesota Valley Railroad in Minnesota, was acquired by the purchase and transfer of their capital stock; but the 5 per cents of the Sioux City & Pacific, and their roads are now independently of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

The increase in the gross earnings of the year of $[illegible] was largely offset by an increase in the working expenses of $1,000,000, while the general condition of the roads, equipments, and property has been fully maintained by the liberal system of expenditure followed, the new and unexpended, which have allowed ordinary betterments heretofore charged to cost of construction, and to meet the earnings of the company, and to permit the particular note of transportation of such new lines which there was a reduction in earnings, from loss of tonnage and other causes, of $[illegible] for the year, a sum which is equal to 10½ per cent of the year's increase.

THE COLORADO POOL.

The general officers of the roads west of the Missouri River interested in the Colorado and Utah traffic associated their managers at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The proposition to do away with the pool in the Colorado and Utah business was discussed, and it was finally decided to do away with it. It was also decided to do away with the agreement between the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande roads, by which the latter was to receive 46 per cent of the business from the Missouri River points, and the Union Pacific 54 per cent. The Rio Grande was to have a fixed rate of $[illegible] per ton from Pueblo to Denver, and the Union Pacific $[illegible] per ton from Ogden to Denver

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Cox, Dubuc, is at the Sherman.

Senator J. C. Spooner of Wisconsin and family entered yesterday from a trip through Canada.

Charles Peabody, St. Louis; A. B. Coleman, Cincinnati; and E. W. Hawk, Detroit, Mich., are at the Palmer.

E. M. Cooper, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, passed through Chicago yesterday en route to Washington.

Judge R. C. Pratt, Lima, O.; Col. R. Mabry, St. Paul; S. H. Pershbaker, Cincinnati; and John T. Davis, St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

The following Chicago people called for Rufus Hatch on the Grand yesterday afternoon: Dr. George V. Anderson, Mr. John Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moody, the Misses Hoyt, Benjamin, and Annie Hately, Walter John C. Haskell and wife, Miss E. Hayes, Miss Libbie Patterson, Miss E. Lathrop, Miss S. Hanson, Mr. J. A. Craig, Mr. Chris Cooper, Mr. C. C. Bowman, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. J. W. Singleton, Mr. J. Hare, Mr. C. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. John Hately, Mr. J. E. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hemphrey, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lewis, Mr. John Hately, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hately.

IN GENERAL.

The body of Henry Sutfelt of No. 61 Fourteenth street, Lake View, was found at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon floating in the lake opposite Lake View. Sutfelt, it will be remembered, jumped overboard from Kinsley's dock one Sunday a month ago.

The owners of unlicensed dogs and residents of the entire unlicensed section have been aroused since the police are now looking after unlicensed canines who have failed to take out licenses. They received notices from Justice Kern yesterday.

At the new Asphalt accessories fair in Asphalt Hall, Lake View, was issued at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon during it by the lake-shore Lake View Asphalt, 2 cuff to an assistant, pledged assistant has blanket when not having it a week.

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Yesterday afternoon a group of little girls were playing on the lakefront at the foot of Clinton street were approached by a man who called them Lizzie Kelly of No. 59 Canal and Kate Harper of No. 60 Wilcox avenue to come and collect them of work to accompany him into an adjacent alley. An officer, who was fortunately in sight, took the man to the patrol station, where he gave the name of Lindell A. Cross, and said he was 35 years old. Three parties found upon him a 38-caliber ball to a six-chamber revolver, identified last Sunday from Fort Sheridan.

The German Schutzengesell Association of Chicago met yesterday at No. 110 East Division street, a hall quorum being present, after adopting resolutions of condolence on the death of Carsten Ess, the most recent Financial Secretary of the association, the meeting elected the following ratepayers to the Central Committee of Schutzengesell Association, to be held Aug. 29 and 30 in Troy: Gerard C. Kell, Gerard C. Kell, jr., Gerard C. Kell, jr., Gerard C. Kell, jr.,

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

FOR AUGUST.

D APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

New York.

LIFE OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

SUMMER READING.

GEO. P. PIERCE & CO. . . . 122 Dearborn St.

CHICAGO MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Book-Binding,

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Book-Manufacturing

J. S. McDonald & Co.,

140-148 Monroe St.

PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS IN LIVERPOOL.

LITERATURE.

Matthew Arnold's Lectures in America—Manners, Literature and Science, and Discourse.

Miss Cleary's Goose-Quill Papers—A Volume of Pleasant Little Essays.

Recent Fiction—The Tinted Venus, by Anstey—Col. Enderby's Wife, by Lucas Malet.

To the many who feel not an opportunity to hear Mr. Matthew Arnold when he ventured to this country, and whose regret at his non-appearance was consequently turned from the re-ports in the newspapers, the great English critic was chiefly recommended as a modern Isaiah. In a measure, strong expectations proceeded through the medium of an important circular. The humorous assertion of the week for the platform was an endorsement on the declaration upon a high pillar of the Athenian moral law (e.g. Bisserta of Practicality)—the effect of darkness to both Gentleman being an obscure delivery of culture and Greek of mediocrity. Even that the lay ser-mons with which he was good enough to favor the large American congregations are at hand in the common form of a thirty volume, it will be a pleasure to many readers to accept their false estimate of its position and to confidently, perhaps, their criticism of its merit. The dogmatic tone of its preface is more sufficient to disarm whatever may consist of resentment among the much-abused "mate-rial"; and to the body of the people one must confess that a careful inspection has revealed nothing which could be considered offensive to National pride, much less to the best feelings of delicacy and good taste. "I am glad of every opportunity," writes Mr. Arnold, "of thanking all American audiences for the un-failing attention and kindness with which they listened to a speaker who did not flatter them, who could have flattered them if he had wished, but who put his, and, in fact, excellent more severe and unwelcome than the truth have sometimes, at a hasty first hearing, appeared to convey. I am not think that what I have said of Emerson will tend to accredited even public, although praise extreme and unmixed is certain to call forth high censure. I had for the enlightened and very glad of American institutions I have that somehow does not secure favor to me publicly and especially. But nothing in the character of "Emerson" was at variance with this high esteem, although a certain, certain-ly, was suppressed."

Flattery is obviously not the beginning art of Mr. Matthew Arnold, and it was hardly for the sake of the attention on this side of the water that he should anticipate in writing these words the temperature of thought which has characterized his thought a lecture. The man who is known found success in letters as such a subject as Equality, and who at one University of Cambridge successful science unfavorably with literature as a means of culture, might with perfect confidence come to America, to an audience which would welcome the thinking function of the essayist, and even commit him unflinchingly, without attaching to any remarkable degree that fourth-of-July enthusiasm.

But that the lone discourse which he de-livered in Steinway Hall, "Culture," "Liberal Arts and Science," and "Literature," upon which subject he most thoroughly knew, does not of the subject that before merged characters, are really inconsistent with the principles of true, humanity of criticism, and the severity of criticism in expression. The pre-ference between these two consequently is qualified by an artistic, lightness of touch which is hardly of itself "Culture," to be the result of "Culture," where the tone of an English writer of wide penetration is sometimes wrested with that of the "Barrel." This is not a trifling indictment, however, to a style which is singularly personal and vivid, embracing as it does, that philosophical and poetical spirit which is the highest attribute of criticism. Mr. Arnold has been warned that the plan of his lectures would be found to be a failure; and the absence of all attempt to treat the subject of literature as a whole, or to present any connected view of it, has been severely criticised. But the plan was deliberately adopted, and the lectures are to be taken as they stand, as a series of detached essays, each complete in itself, and having no necessary connection with the rest. Whether this plan was a wise one is another question; but it is certainly the one which has given to the lectures their peculiar charm. Mr. Arnold's mind is not one which works in a groove, and he has evidently chosen the subjects which he has treated because they were those which he was most anxious to discuss, and not because they were the most important or the most suitable for a course of lectures. Had he attempted to treat the subject of literature as a whole, he would have been compelled to write a book, and not to deliver a series of lectures; and the result would have been that the book would have been dull, and the lectures would have been unreadable. As it is, the lectures are delightful reading, and the book is full of suggestive criticism.

The first lecture, on "Numbers," was an essay in which criticism, "Literature," "Science," "Equality," and "Culture" were discussed in relation to the general progress of society and the development of the human mind. Mr. Arnold's general feeling is that the progress of society has been in the direction of democracy, and that the tendency of democracy is to destroy the influence of the cultivated classes. He thinks that the people are apt to be led away by the cry of "Liberty," and to imagine that they have attained their object when they have got rid of the influence of the cultivated classes. He thinks that the people are apt to be led away by the cry of "Liberty," and to imagine that they have attained their object when they have got rid of the influence of the cultivated classes. He thinks that the people are apt to be led away by the cry of "Liberty," and to imagine that they have attained their object when they have got rid of the influence of the cultivated classes.

GOOD-LITTLE PAPERS.

LONDON DEPRAVITY.

A Ghost Trick by a Journalist, Illustrating One Way of Bamboozling Victims.

How He Was Deceived by a Middle-Dressed Woman Who Simulated Intoxication.

In Charitably Took Her Home, Was Justly Robbed, and Could Get No Redress Without Exposure.

"Chris" in Cincinnati Enquirer: I was talking with a group of editors and writers connected with the conference of journalists in New York, and the conversation ran upon the recent London swindle.

Some thought that the opportunities in the country had been of benefit to the corruption of certain correspondents, others said the con-trary view. There was present a prominent journalist who had had a large experience in England, and he said: "These cases of swindle might be carried on to a considerable degree, I will give you an instance. When the Pall Mall Gazette was started it was a bran, fresh-water paper, intended to raise the tone of our English journals. Its publishers had a number who had had a large experience also in the publishing trade. The editor was Mr. Green-wood, who had established London journals, and was considered London by everybody. The first number of the paper created a sensation. The great name of the people of the paper on the front page, an evening of time at the editors, and it was to our surprise to give here to an interesting thing as question of the proprietor information publishing to a very slow old week to handling the town and give it a proper start as an organ of prosperity.

"Mr. Greenwood was a French Canadian, having been born in Quebec in 1832. When very young he came to the United with a love of all literature and moved to the State of Tennessee, the then capital of Illinois Territory. In 1850 he returned to the old French Village of Lake-chine and engaged in merchandising with a man named The Duke—the latter being a cous-in of Tennessee and the father of the late Judge. In the war, as long as General Grant held sway, Mr. Greenwood offered and urged the necessity of the Government to arm the negro slaves and form them into regiments, and he was one of the first to do so. He was commissioned by Governor Yates to raise a regiment of negroes, but the project was abandoned. Mr. Greenwood was then appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's department, and was stationed at Memphis, Tenn., where he remained until the close of the war. He then went to Washington, and was appointed by Secretary Chase to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, which he held for several years. He then went to Chicago, and was appointed by Secretary Boutwell to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, which he held for several years. He then went to Chicago, and was appointed by Secretary Boutwell to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, which he held for several years.

PERSIA REVISED.

DEFEND ST. PATRICK.

A SWINDLE.

AGRICULTURE.

The Case of Valuable Plants—Plains Grasses—Trees as Hardy as Locusts—Aloes Lovers.

Laying Wet Hay in Order to Preserve Its Fragrance—Cross-Breeding Experiments.

Disinfectants and Deodorizers—Remedy for Lung Poisoning—Corn and Live-Stock Items.

HORTICULTURE.

THE CASE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

According to the Statistics, of the whole number of species of grasses (about 200,000) with which the soil contributes to feed, [illegible] only about 200 are cultivated as food. The whole number that probably is cultivated in the world, within the species, consists of those used for cultivation in an ingathering exhibition. [illegible] Admiral Rear-Admiral Commander of the squadron, [illegible] squadron, [illegible] Commander [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Ensign [illegible] Paymaster [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] Surgeon [illegible] Passed Assistant Surgeon [illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible] Marine Officer [illegible] Boatswain [illegible] Gunner [illegible] Carpenter [illegible] Sailmaker [illegible] Captain of the Forecastle [illegible] Captain of the Maintop [illegible] Captain of the Mizzentop [illegible] Captain of the Afterguard [illegible] Coxswain [illegible] Quartermaster [illegible] Captain of the Hold [illegible] Ship's Cook [illegible] Steward [illegible] Master-at-Arms [illegible] Ship's Corporal [illegible] Sergeant of Marines [illegible] Drummer [illegible] Fifer [illegible] Bugler [illegible] Coal Heaver [illegible] Ordinary Seaman [illegible] Landsman [illegible] Boy [illegible] Apprentice [illegible] Master's Mate [illegible] Pilot [illegible] Engineer [illegible] Fireman [illegible] Oiler [illegible] Waiter [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

FINANCIAL.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

PATENTS.

OFFICE & STORE FIXTURES.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BICYCLES AND CARRIAGES.

STORAGE.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FARMERS' WANTS.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING, MUSIC, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

ADMIRAL ARCHIBALD WARNER.

A Trip on Dogsleds Over the Frozen Regions of Northern Illinois.

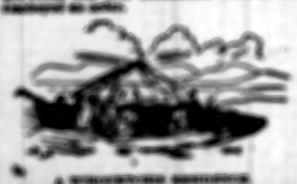
Killing a Thousand Elks with a Cable Was Too Burdensome for Him.

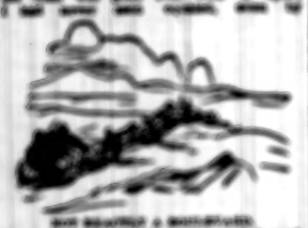
Inspires the Boys that an American Master Was Dumb-Cowing Esquimaux

[Full account, available WARNER, New York Herald] The physical sufferings of those who have succeeded in spite of great obstacles in accomplishing unusual journeys have been matters of history for many years, while the mental angle to which such journeys have been subjected has received but little attention. I am inclined, after some experience, to think that the latter situation is due to the fact that explorers, as a class, are so constituted that they do not like to dwell upon the hardships of their undertakings, but rather look forward to the time when they will be able to tell the story of their accomplishments with a certain degree of pride. This natural reticence has been augmented by the fact that the public, as a class, has not been interested in the hardships of explorers, but has been more concerned with the results obtained. Therefore, I have thought that a few words from me, who have undergone many hardships in the cause of science, might be of interest to the public, and especially to those who are contemplating making journeys of a similar character.

The mental state naturally takes much priority upon the leader of an expedition, or any man undertaking alone to accomplish a task fraught with difficulties. Such I have found to be the case when, in the winter of an arctic night, I would find myself in my tent, with the thermometer down to 60° below zero, and the howling of the wind and the drifting snow telling me that I was storm-bound, and that I could not move. Then, indeed, I would feel the responsibility of my undertaking, and would wish that I had never undertaken it. Then, when I thought of the comforts of home, and the pleasures of civilization, I would feel that I was a fool to undertake such a journey, and would wish that I had never left my home. But as soon as the storm was over, and I could again start on my journey, I would forget all my troubles, and would be happy and contented. Then, when I thought of the pleasure I would have in telling my friends of my adventures, I would feel that I was amply repaid for all my hardships. Thus, you see, the mental state of the explorer is a peculiar one, and one which, I believe, is not understood by the public.

Another thing which I have found to be a source of great annoyance to me is the fact that I am constantly being asked by my friends why I undertook such journeys, and what I expected to gain by them. To such questions I have never been able to give a satisfactory answer, for the reason that I undertook them because I wished to, and because I thought that I could accomplish something by them. I have never undertaken them for the purpose of gaining notoriety, or for the purpose of making money, for I have always had enough of the latter to satisfy my wants, and I have never sought the former. I have undertaken them because I thought that I could accomplish something by them, and because I thought that I could derive pleasure from them. I have undertaken them because I wished to, and because I thought that I could accomplish something by them. I have undertaken them because I wished to, and because I thought that I could accomplish something by them. I have undertaken them because I wished to, and because I thought that I could accomplish something by them.





PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

The Iowa Local Option Plan Is in the Hands of Wise Legislators.

A Local-Option System Which Gives Satisfaction to All the Counties.

Dr. Peters in N. Y. Ice Trade—Selling Is Prohibited—Some Pointed Views.

[Correspondence N. Y. Sun.] [Special Correspondence.] — When talking recently with a well-known Iowa citizen upon the subject of temperance legislation, I was surprised to learn that the Iowa law, which has been in force for a number of years, and which has been the subject of much discussion, both in and out of the State, is not generally understood by the people of other States. I had supposed that the Iowa law was a prohibitory one, but I found that it was not. It is a local-option law, and is considered by the people of Iowa as a very satisfactory one. It has been in force for a number of years, and

INDIAN LANDS.

How the Cattle Kings Duped the Congressmen and Legislators by Lessees.

Not a Shadow of Legality for Using Millions of Acres—The Discussion.

The Herds of Cattle Grazing on Land Which Might Be Used by Settlers.

[Special Dispatch, U. P., June 30.—Special.]—All data on the Cherokee and Arapahoe Reservation are in a more confused condition than they have been for several years. Indeed, it may be said with truth that a condition of things never occupied the whole Indian Territory heretofore in the Government, excepting in the public mind, and keenly attentive to the welfare of the Indians. The Cherokee correspondent upon this the Secretary with an prohibition in favor of one of the conflicting interests which exist here, but with the due intimation that to drive away beneath the unscrupulous wrought of speculation which has so long brought the Government to the verge of another Indian war, with all the consequent horrors, and in that not the facts as they actually exist.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoes are supposed to number altogether about 3,500, and occupy a reservation containing 4,297,771 acres in the north of the Canadian River—which is fifty-seven miles wide—and extending east as far as the Pawnee of Texas. The eastern portion of the reservation is largely composed of rich agricultural land, capable of producing corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, melons, peaches, apricots, and a great variety of small fruits. The climate is mild in the winter and not excessive in hot in the summer. The white race of the country, which is mostly cattle-growers, is content with a bountiful growth of grass, while the numerous rivers and streams are fringed with timber. Back in the Treasury part of the reserve the country is not good for grazing purposes, but is mostly for raising corn and hardy to grass, so that altogether the whole body of the land is rich in the resources of wealth and civilization. The Cheyenne, Rock Creeklet, Canadian, and Washita Rivers are the main streams, during from the Northwest to the Southeast, and with their numerous tributaries furnish abundance of water. Formerly there was abundance of game in the country, but it has well nearly disappeared, and with it the reason why an Indian should be opposed to the change which must be made, and that is the cultivation of the soil. The Government has been trying for years to induce the Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and settle down to the pursuit of agriculture, but with little success. Many of the leaders have given up all idea of ever becoming farmers, and do not even attempt to raise a crop. Others, such as Satanta, Lone Wolf, Little Raven, Kicking Bird, Big Bow, Black Beaver, Left Hand, Yellow Bear, Minimic, Heap of Birds, Bull Bear, Powder Face, Grierson, Spotted Horse, Spotted Wolf, Medicine Arrow, Big Mouth, Little Robe, Bull Hump, Standing Bear, Little Bear, Fast Bear, Star Chief, Porcupine, Whirlwind, Red Otter, Little Chief, Black Kettle, Stone Calf, Little Rock, Big Mouth, Iron Shirt, Bear Shield, Little Bull, Big Horse, Little Horse, Bear Heart, Bear Man, Bear Robe, Medicine Water, Medicine Man, Medicine Arrow, Medicine Bear, Medicine Wolf, Medicine Horse, Medicine Bull, Medicine Calf, Medicine Rock, Medicine Mouth, Medicine Shirt, Medicine Shield, Medicine Bull, Medicine Horse, Medicine Bear, Medicine

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THE COURTS.

A Suit Before Agent Who Wants to Sandbag Some Alleged Sharp Practice.

A Woman's Fierce Action Causes Trouble—Miscellaneous Matters of Litigation.

A PHILADELPHIA FEMALE.

THEATRICAL.

What the Box-Office Record Regarding the Week-Stands of Last Year.

BRIDGING OAK RANDALL.

THE RACING.

BASE-BALL PLAYING.

A FARMER'S STORY.

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SECTIONS.

An Army Officer's Story of an Adventure with a Real Ghost.

A Rare View of George Eliot—Queer Custom—Survivors of Great Disasters.

The Weekend's Wooing—Two Lord Mayor's Talent—Strange Funeral Items and Rumor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[This literary prize of $25 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize was to be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that the manuscript shall be received not later than noon of last Saturday.

Under no circumstances will this limitation be waived. Stories accompanied by "I could write that" or "wish were true" will not be considered and will be promptly returned in spite of protest to authors.

A check for $25 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Young Edward Avery.

Dorthea and Stirling were a young couple who had recently made themself distinguished for good sayings and a love of adventure and whose six brother authors consider the best possible preparation to be given the succeeding generation to turn upon the elders surrounded by half a dozen superintendents.

To illustrate the point of the value of the fact, the brother and sister so generally engaged a servant at two ages, and the Spectator's policy at two ages, and the Spectator's policy at two ages, and the Spectator's policy